

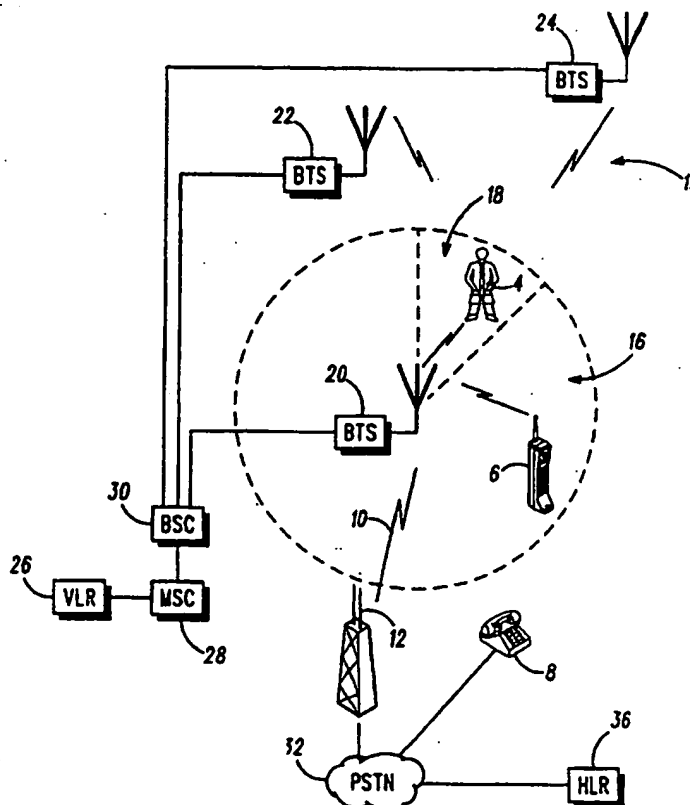
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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/01746</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 14 February 1995 (14.02.95)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 08/220,342 30 March 1994 (30.03.94) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: MOTOROLA INC. [US/US]; 1303 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: SINGER, Martin, H.; 3927 Snowbird, Northbrook, IL 60062 (US). TELL, Daniel; 1112 Laurel Avenue, Deerfield, IL 60015 (US). KOBRINETZ, Anthony; 4230 Sturbridge Drive, Hoffman Estates, IL 60195 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: BUFORD, Kevin, A. et al.; Motorola Inc., Intellectual Property Dept., 1303 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: CN, JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>

(54) Title: PERSONAL LOCATOR SYSTEM

(57) Abstract

A system and method for locating a portable locator device in a communications network. The portable locator unit (PLU) (4) is activated either by an external signal (62) generated in response to remote activation source, such as a subscriber (6, 8) or PLU detector (106, 108), or by an internal activation signal triggered e.g. by the wearer. Once activated, the PLU (4) transmits a location signal (66). This location signal (66) is received by one or more network service nodes (20, 22, 24) which forward the information along with identifying service node information to a network location processor (26, 28). After having determined the location of the PLU (4) from the received information, the network location processor (26, 28) forwards this information to a designated source, such as the requesting subscriber or other authorized user (6, 8).



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PERSONAL LOCATOR SYSTEM

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Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a system for locating persons or objects, and in particular a wireless communication system for use in locating and tracking persons and/or objects.

25

Background of the Invention

Today's news numbs us with accounts of kidnapping and theft. Even the most hardened cynics are haunted by the stories of child abductions: a stranger dragging a child from her home, adolescents taking a screaming toddler from a shopping mall, infants kidnapped from a hospital. Constant vigilance, and fear, have become all too common place for parent and child alike.

Those solutions that have been offered in the past are of limited effectiveness, or as a practical matter unavailable to the average person. Child monitoring devices, such as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,899,135, have a limited range, and once a child is beyond that range provides no means for relocating the child. Emergency locator systems, such as shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,021,794, provide a means for homing in on a child from a greater range, but also require the additional assistance of mobile homing units and remain ineffective beyond a still limited broadcasting range of the homing beacon.

While there are technologies offering better location methods, these remain mostly out of reach of the average person due to the cost prohibitive nature of the solution. Thus, while RF tags installed on vehicles permit the location of stolen automobiles, the transmitters for such tags require high power sources (car batteries), are relatively expensive (currently over five hundred dollars), and require the intervention of local police with additional hardware and software (at more expense) for tracking the car. Emergency systems, such as that described in U.S. Patent No. 5,218,367, represent similarly expensive solutions, relying upon an on board emergency activation circuitry and a high power source for the continuous multicell control signal scan and the response transmissions thereto. Likewise, any system incorporating a GPS (Global Positioning System) receiver will, although providing accurate location information, add undesirable bulk and several hundred dollars expense to the locator device.

Any solution to this need for inexpensive locator devices should also be balanced against the right to privacy in our own personal affairs. Safeguards must exist against unwanted third party (listening) in on others' locations.

Thus, while any effective solution will provide an inexpensive locating system, it should also include subsystems to ensure that only those persons authorized to follow the movements of a locator device will in fact have
5 access to the location information.

Finally, it is also desirable that any such solution provide the location information without requiring the intervention of our already overtaxed emergency services, except where necessary.

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Summary of the Invention

These needs and others are substantially met by the
15 system and method disclosed herein for locating a portable locator device in a communications network. The portable locator unit (PLU) is activated either by an external signal generated at a remote activation source, such as a subscriber or PLU detector, or by an internal activation
20 signal triggered e.g. by the wearer. Once activated, the PLU transmits a location signal. This location signal is received by one or more network service nodes which forward the information along with identifying service node information to a network location processor. After having
25 determined the location of the PLU from the received information, the network location processor forwards this information to a designated source, such as the requesting subscriber or other authorized user.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 illustrates a communications network in
5 accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates a flowchart of steps for locating a
PLU using a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart of further steps that may be
used in determining and communicating the location of the
10 PLU in accordance with another embodiment of the present
invention.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart of yet another embodiment for
activating a PLU in accordance with the present invention.

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Description of a Preferred Embodiment

The present invention provides a unique solution to
the problems discussed above by using a low power and
20 inexpensive portable locator unit (PLU) in conjunction with
a communications system having wireless service nodes to
allow a subscriber to locate the PLU. FIG. 1 illustrates one
such communications network. In this case the portable
locator unit (PLU) 4 is attached to a lost or abducted child,
25 and has the form of a tag, an ornamental bracelet, or the
like. While the PLU has been illustrated taking this specific
form, with appropriate miniaturization it could be
incorporated in almost any object, such as a belt, watch,
earring, etc. The PLU includes a low power source, a
30 transceiver, a memory for storing instructions and other
information (such as the PLU identification) necessary for
the operation of the unit, and an antenna (not shown). It is

preferred, in order to conserve power, that the PLU be in receive only mode until activated for location purposes.

Following activation of PLU 4, the location of PLU 4 is determined using one or more service nodes of a communications network. These nodes are illustrated in FIG. 1 as base transceiving stations (BTS) 20, 22, and 24 of a communications network including a cellular telephony infrastructure. The network is not limited to a cellular system, and in some regions may not even include any cellular service nodes. Thus, the service nodes may be part of such differing systems as a trunked radio, satellite, or personal communicator service (PCS) system, and it is expected that an integrated network will include all these and more. The only requirement is that the network include service nodes capable of wireless communication with the PLU.

In networks having sufficiently small nodes, such as microcellular networks, the location of PLU 4 may be determined with sufficient precision solely based upon its location within the coverage area 16 of one such node 20. In larger cells having sector antennas, the approximate location of PLU 4 may be determined based on the coverage area 18 of the receiving sector transceiver. However, in cells larger than microcells, and where more than an approximate location is desired, one or more additional steps in determining the location of PLU 4 may be used, as discussed below in connection with FIG. 3.

Where BTS 20 is a microcellular node, the location information forwarded from BTS 20 to base station controller (BSC) 30 may be as simple as a signal containing an identifier like the mobile ID number (MIN) of PLU 4 and a node ID number (NIN) for BTS 20. BSC 30 may alternatively be a cellular or wireless application processor

(C/WAP) connecting directly to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) 32 via a telephone switch (not shown). BSC 30 is connected to mobile service switching center (MSC) 28. Attached to MSC 28 is a location register.

- 5 The location register handles both visiting as well as home location functions, depending on whether a PLU is registered with its home location in MSC 28 or elsewhere.

In the illustrated embodiment a visiting location register (VLR) 26 is attached to MSC 28. The home
10 location register (HLR) 36 for PLU 4 can be directly coupled to PSTN 32 or coupled via one or more MSCs. While it is not essential that a VLR 26 be utilized, it is preferable in view of factors such as the multiple operators likely to be functioning within the communications network. For
15 example, by utilizing information stored within its local VLR 26, one operator can identify the geographic location of BTS 20, or even subregions such as sector coverage area 18, based on the identifying information forwarded from BTS 20. This geographic information, as well as the MIN of
20 PLU 4 and the time of receipt, may then be forwarded to the HLR 36 via the MSC 28 and PSTN 32. This simplifies the amount of information that would otherwise be required to be retained at each location register throughout the network, and in some instances such information (such
25 as that identifying sector coverage areas) may not as a practical matter be available to a location register of a competing operator or operators of different types of systems.

Finally, each HLR preferably contains subscriber
30 preference information directing how the PLU location information is to be communicated. Such preferences may include the means by which the information is to be communicated, e.g., by data or voice over wireline or

wireless (paging or cellular) systems to a specified end system or receiving device (e.g., cellular phone), and the desired format (e.g., geographical location, proximate place names (buildings), relative position and the like).

5 One skilled in the art will also recognize that significant extra features will be available for PLUs equipped and operating within advanced operator systems such as NAMPS (Narrowband Advanced Mobile Phone Service). By use of extended protocol messages, PLUs can
10 register without interfering with regular mobile registrations. They can also be sent instructions (e.g. to "register" at set intervals or tune to a channel) without the PLU using uplink resources. Further, a mobile tracker (6) can be sent location updates as data signals on the control
15 channel, without the need for being assigned a traffic channel.

Turning now to FIG. 2 one embodiment for implementing the invention in a network including a cellular system is illustrated. The location service is
20 initiated in this embodiment by a request from a subscriber. This request may be initiated by dialing an assigned number for the PLU. When dialing into a PSTN directly from a fixed station such as telephone 8 of FIG. 1, the number for PLU 4 may need to be preceded by an
25 appropriate system access number. When accessing the system from a wireless environment, such as from mobile unit 6 of FIG. 1, appropriate system protocols may be used, such as adding a suffix to the PLU number identifying the call as a location request for a PLU. Once the call has been
30 connected, the subscriber is prompted to enter a PIN assigned for the location services for PLU 4. Upon confirmation of the PIN, the subscriber may be prompted to enter the form of services desired (if not already

identified by a protocol), e.g., location, maintenance or the like.

Following a request for the location of PLU 4, service parameters regarding PLU 4 are read from HLR 36 and
5 used for activation of PLU 4. Thus, where PLU 4 is set up to be activated, e.g., by an area wide page command, an activation command is forwarded to the paging system for broadcast from a paging antenna (12) as a page message (signal 10) to PLU 4. On the other hand, where PLU 4 is
10 only set up to transmit and receive over cellular telephony bands, an activation command will be forwarded throughout the participating cellular operating systems of the network to be transmitted from each BTS. In order to conserve system resources, one skilled in the art will
15 appreciate that appropriate algorithms may be employed to search for PLU 4, starting for example either at the cells in proximity to the HLR 36 or proximate some other location designated by the subscriber as the last known location of PLU 4.

20 Upon receipt of the activation signal, PLU 4 switches from receive only mode to receive and transmit mode. In this mode, PLU 4 monitors the paging or control channels of local BTSs to determine the transmission channels being used by the BTSs. PLU 4 then registers with the strongest
25 BTS, transmitting a location signal (LS) that includes the PLU's MIN. This information is forwarded, along with the node identification number (NIN) of receiving BTS 20, to the VLR 26 via BSC 30. VLR 26 translates the NIN, or other received location identifying information from BTS 20 via a
30 lookup table to determine the approximate geographic location of PLU 4. This location information, along with the time of receipt, is then forwarded to HLR 36 using the MIN address information.

Finally, upon receipt of the location information at HLR 36, the location information is forwarded, in the requested format (stored in the PLU service parameters, which include subscriber preferences), to the subscriber.

5 Thus, if the subscriber is operating a mobile unit 6, the location information can be forwarded in a format applicable to the mobile unit. Where mobile unit 6 is an alphanumeric pager, the information can be displayed upon a pager display. On the other hand, where mobile unit 6 is
10 a cellular telephone, the information can be forwarded in a voice format. Further, where mobile unit 6 is also being tracked (e.g. by appropriate request to have its location also stored at HLR 36), information can be calculated and forwarded giving the approximate relative position (i.e.
15 distance and direction) of PLU 4 to mobile unit 6.

In the foregoing embodiment, it is envisioned that the system will continuously update the location information of PLU 4 until such time as the subscriber again accesses the system to request an end of the search.
20 For operation in cellular environments, information is updated by PLU 4 monitoring the cellular control channels and re-registering each time it moves into a new cell coverage area (such as coverage area 19 of BTS 24 in Fig. 1). One skilled in the art, however, will recognize that
25 there are various methods that may be used in updating the system information, and the appropriate method to be used will depend upon factors such as operating system configurations and the time criticality of the location information. Thus, it is also possible to update the location
30 information by such methods as: resending a paging command so as to force PLU 4 to re-register; including an extended protocol command along with the activation command to command the PLU to send location signals at

predetermined intervals; or even commanding PLU 4 to continuously transmit on a dedicated channel so as to provide a proximity homing beacon.

In addition to using cell or sector location information, the system of the invention may be implemented so as to provide more precise location information. FIG. 3 illustrates one such implementation; those skilled in the art will recognize that other refinements and approaches may be used, based upon the specific operating system (i.e., cellular, PCS, trunk radio, in-building, etc.) in which the PLU is communicating. The embodiment of FIG. 3 is particularly useful for locating PLUs within large cell systems, such as the AMPS cellular telephone system. In such systems, the location of a PLU within a cell may not provide sufficient information, since the cell may encompass several square miles of territory. Consequently, use of neighboring transceivers, such as BTSs 22 and 24 of FIG. 1, may be advantageously used. In an appropriately programmed system, upon request for more precise location information, a registration command may be sent across the control channel BTS 20 to PLU 4, including an additional protocol command designating the additional information desired. In response to one such command, PLU 4 monitors and forwards received signal strength information regarding the control channel signals from BTS 20 and the two or more next strongest channels (e.g., from BTS 22 and 24). The received signal strength information and ID's of the respective BTSs are then forwarded to BSC 30 and VLR 26 for appropriate determination of the location, based upon an appropriate algorithm and/or stored information (such as prior readings). Rather than relying upon a separate command, it will be appreciated that such RSSI (received signal

strength indication) information can be included with each registration when operating in an appropriately configured registration system.

5 Similarly, timing delay and phase information may be used to more precisely locate a PLU. This may be accomplished by transmitting a protocol command to PLU 4 to register with two or more node transceivers, e.g., BTS 20, 22, and 24. When the location is based upon timing advance, PLU 4 will delay each received registration
10 command (including node identification) from the respective BTSs by a predetermined amount of time, and then respond with a registration signal (or return echo). Each receiving BTS will forward information regarding the propagation time along with the received MIN and the
15 BTS's NIN. BSC 30 and VLR 26 then process the received timing propagation information in conjunction with the known geographic locations of the BTSs to triangulate a precise geographic location for PLU 4.

Further precision may be obtained, such as when
20 mobile unit 6 is in close proximity to PLU 4 but is still unable to identify its precise location, where a mobile unit is also equipped as a tracker. In such cases, the subscriber may request the system to command PLU 4 to come up on a dedicated traffic channel (TCH). BTS 20 then assigns an
25 available traffic channel, informs PLU 4 on the control channel, and commands PLU 4 to shift to the TCH and transmit at short intervals. This would allow the system to update the PLU 4's position on a frequent basis. A precise position could be obtained by measuring an uplink TCH
30 signal characteristic at additional BTS antennas. At the same time mobile unit 6 could be located in a similar manner as PLU 4, tuned to a different TCH. Preferably BSC 30 would then determine the relative position of the

mobile unit 6 to PLU 4, and send a signal to mobile unit 6 in the downlink with directions on how to move in order to arrive at the location of PLU 4.

In a further embodiment of the invention, PLU 4 may
5 be activated automatically without waiting for a request from a subscriber. FIG. 4 illustrates four such approaches to automatically activating the PLU. First, some form of boundary detector may be utilized to determine when the person with that attached PLU 104 has exited without
10 authorization. This is particularly appropriate for use in buildings where a limited number of points of egress exist and any person leaving through the exit (118) will pass close by a detector. PLU 104 would, in such cases, preferably be equipped with a low power transponder for
15 responding to continuously emitted signals at detectors 108. If PLU 104 passes by the detectors without first checking out with some system control, or alternatively without passing by the detectors 108 with a person carrying an electronic key 114 coded so as to inhibit any
20 triggering of an alarm or PLU activation command, a boundary detector control unit 110 will then forward the MIN and a protocol identifying the unauthorized exit via network 114 to the HLR 116 of PLU 104. If the parameters for PLU 104 in the HLR 116 have been set to activate PLU
25 104 upon the occurrence of such event, instructions are then forwarded to a local antenna 112 for transmission of an activation command to PLU 104. Detector control 110 would also preferably set off a local alarm upon occurrence of the unauthorized egress.

30 Alternatively, PLU 104 may be automatically activated by moving outside of a predetermined range from a monitor 106. In this embodiment, PLU 104 periodically monitors the signal strength received from the

monitor transmission. If the signal strength drops below a preset level for a predetermined length of time, a warning signal is transmitted to the monitor 106. If the received signal strength remains below the preset level for a further
5 predetermined length of time, PLU 104 is then programmed to automatically register with the closest network node preferably by means of an extended protocol attached to the registration signal. Upon receiving the registration signal, the local location register and BSC are
10 instructed to retain the PLU MIN and location information in a VLR and forward information about the activation to a network register identifying the HLR 116 of PLU 104, which identifies the HLR to the local location register and forwards the activation and location information to the HLR
15 116.

Because the HLR 116 of PLU 104 will receive the location information without a request for activation, HLR 116 and its local controller will search for instructions on forwarding such information in the PLU 104 parameters
20 stored in HLR 116. For example, the HLR controller (e.g., C/WAP or BSC) could be equipped to automatically dial one or more numbers preset by the subscriber to notify the subscriber of the event, the location and the time. Upon notification, the subscriber can then access location
25 features by use of a PIN, and commence acquisition of PLU 104 by use of the location features described above. In order to protect the limited system resources, however, if no response is received by the subscriber within a preset amount of time the system preferably resets and a
30 command is sent to PLU 104 to deactivate.

PLU 104 can also be provided with an automatic activation feature for unauthorized removals of PLU 104 from its wearer. In this case PLU 104 can be equipped

with an electronic lock or similar tamper proof device, so that any tampering or removal automatically activates the registration procedure. Preferably, the registration signal will also include an extended protocol identifying the event
5 as the removal of PLU 104. For such circumstances, the subscriber may desire PLU parameters in instructing automatic notification of emergency personnel (i.e., police) so that an immediate search can be commenced based on the last known position of the wearer (PLU 104) and such
10 other identifying information (e.g., description of the child) stored in the parameters at HLR 116.

Finally, PLU 104 can also be equipped with a manual input (e.g. button 105), by which the wearer can automatically trigger activation. This would allow a
15 kidnapped child to immediately activate the location features before anyone else is even aware of the kidnapping. This is particularly advantageous where the child is still in a building having an in-building service node 120; when the Location Signal, preferably with
20 extended protocol identifying the event, is received at the node 120 the controller 110 may immediately notify building security so all exits (118) can be sealed before the child is even removed from the building.

While the invention has been described above in
25 connection with specific embodiments, those skilled in the art will appreciate that there are many alternatives, modifications and variations thereto in light of the foregoing description. In particular, while the invention has been described in connection with locating lost or
30 abducted children, it is also applicable for the location of adults, pets, and most any object (such as cars, purses, guns, cut timber, etc.). Further, while the subscriber has been described as receiving location information at phone

and wireless terminals, a skilled artisan will appreciate that any communication device capable of network access may be used, such as data terminals, interactive cable TVs, etc. Accordingly, the invention is intended to embrace all
5 such alternatives, modifications, variations as fall within the spirit and scope of the following claims.

Claims

1. A method of locating a portable locator unit (PLU) in
5 a communications system comprising the steps of:
 - a) accessing the communications system and
requesting location of the PLU to be sent to a
receiving device;
 - 10 b) sending a signal from the communications system
to the PLU;
 - c) sending a response, including a PLU identifier,
from the PLU;
 - d) receiving the response at a first node of the
communications system;
 - 15 e) determining the location of the PLU from the
received response; and
 - f) providing the location of the PLU to the receiving
device.
- 20 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of sending a
signal further comprises at least one of sending the signal
from a second node of the communications system, and
sending a paging signal to the PLU including an activation
command.
- 25 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of sending a
response further comprises measuring control channel
transmissions from plural nodes of the communications
system including the first node, and sending the response
30 to the first node when its control channel transmissions are
of greater quality than the control channel transmissions of
the other of the plural nodes.
- 35 4. The method of claim 3, wherein the step of sending a
response further comprises sending information about the
measured control channel transmissions of the first node
and at least two of the other plural nodes.

5. A method of locating an object bearing a portable locator unit (PLU) in a communications system comprising the steps of:

- 5 a) monitoring by the PLU for an activation signal;
- b) receiving the activation signal by the PLU;
- c) transmitting a location signal including a PLU identification by the PLU;
- 10 d) receiving the location signal at a node of the communication system, and forwarding the PLU identification and a node identification to a location processor;
- e) determining PLU location information by the location processor from the PLU identification and node identification;
- 15 f) storing the PLU location information in a location memory; and
- g) providing further information about the PLU's location to an authorized recipient.

20 6. The method of claim 5, further comprising the step of generating the activation signal by the PLU in response to the removal of the PLU from the object.

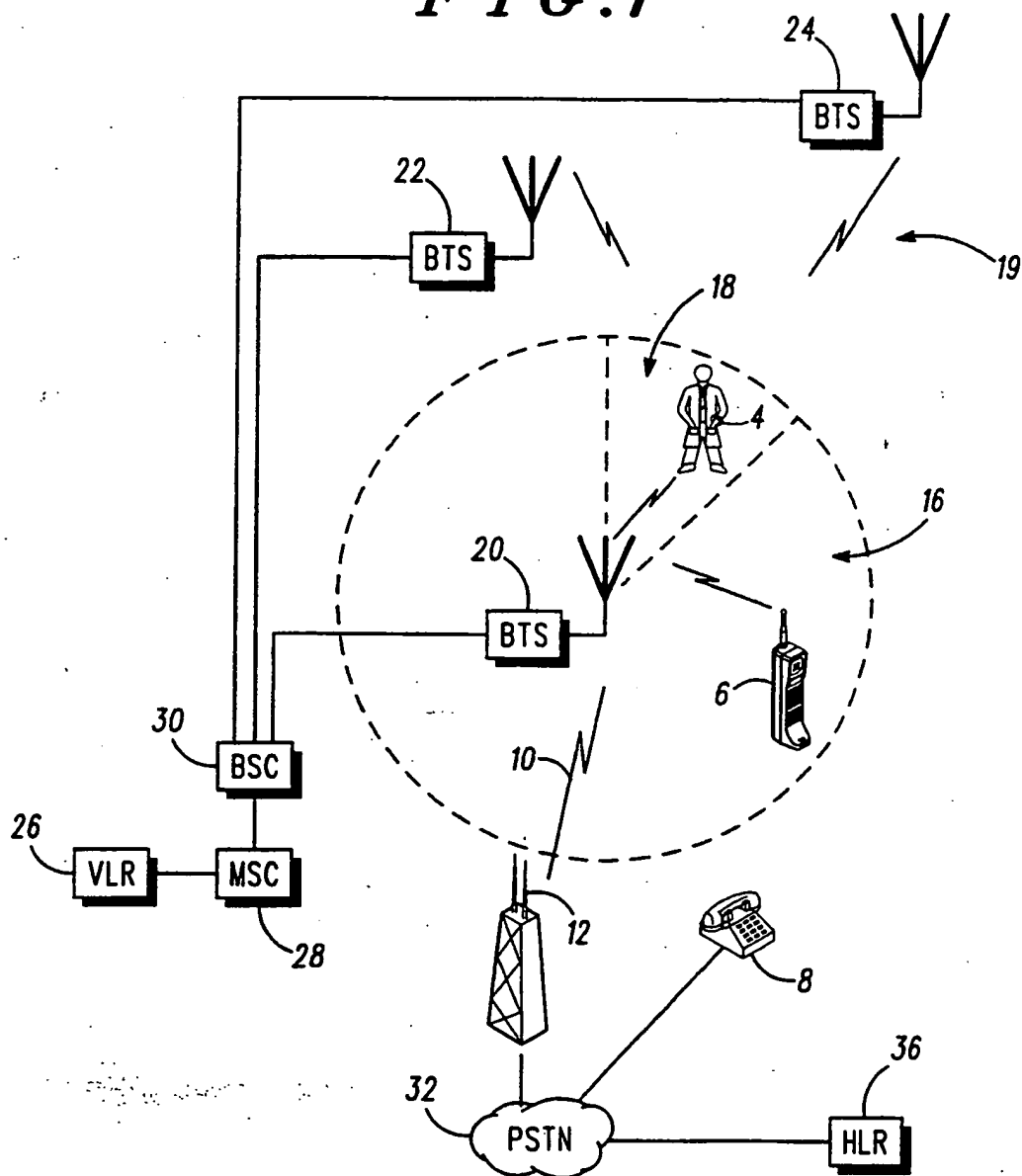
25 7. A communications system for locating a portable locator unit (PLU) and informing a subscriber of the location, comprising:

- means for accessing the communications system and requesting location of the PLU to be sent to a receiving device;
- 30 means for sending a signal from the communications system to the PLU;
- means for sending a response, including a PLU identifier, from the PLU;
- means for receiving the response at a first node of the communications system;
- 35 means for determining the location of the PLU from the received response; and
- means for providing the location of the PLU to the receiving device.

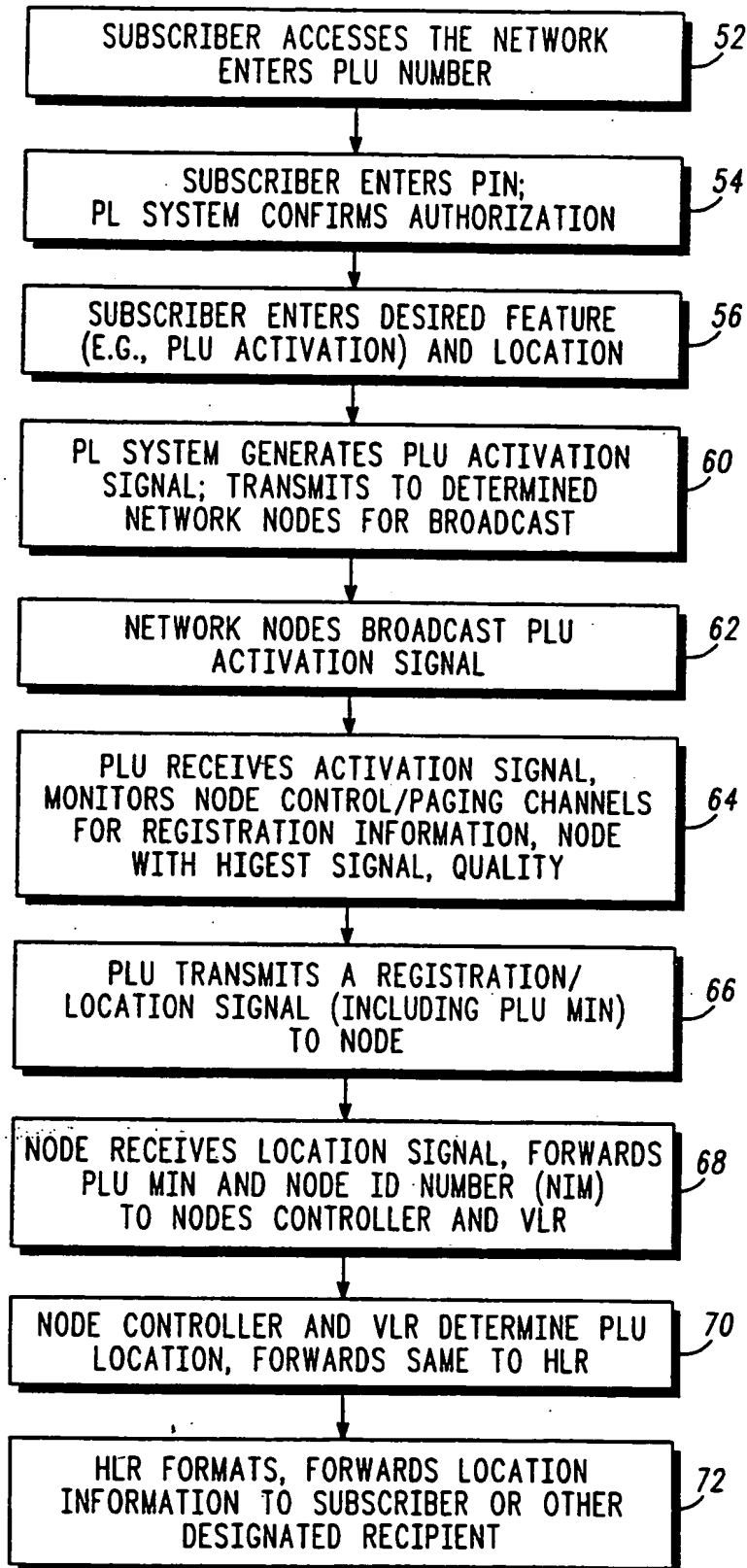
8. The system of claim 7, wherein the means for sending a signal is operable for one of a) sending an activation signal from a second node of the communications system, b) sending a paging signal to the PLU including an activation command, or c) sending a registration signal from the first node.
9. The system of claim 7, wherein the means of sending a response is operable for measuring control channel transmissions from plural nodes of the communications system including the first node, and sending the response to the first node when its control channel transmissions are of greater quality than the control channel transmissions of the other of the plural nodes; for sending the response to the first node after a predetermined delay, and for sending second and third responses to second and third node control channel transmissions after a same predetermined delay; and wherein the means for receiving is further operable for receiving the second and third responses and the means for determining the location is further operable for using the response and second and third responses to locate the PLU.
10. The system of claim 7, wherein the means for providing the location is further operable for dialing a number of the receiving device and forwarding the location information to the receiving device.

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FIG. 1

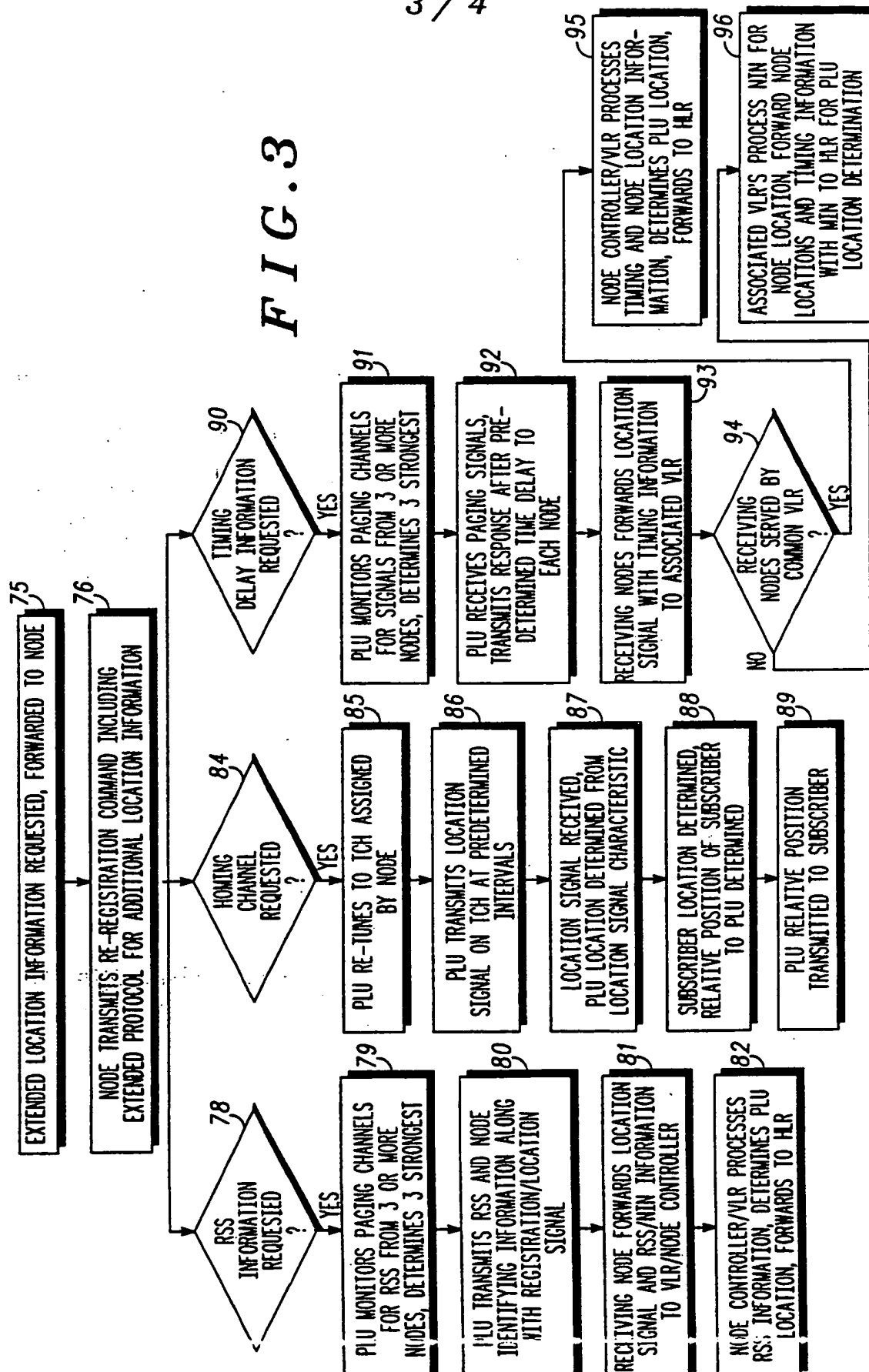


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FIG. 2

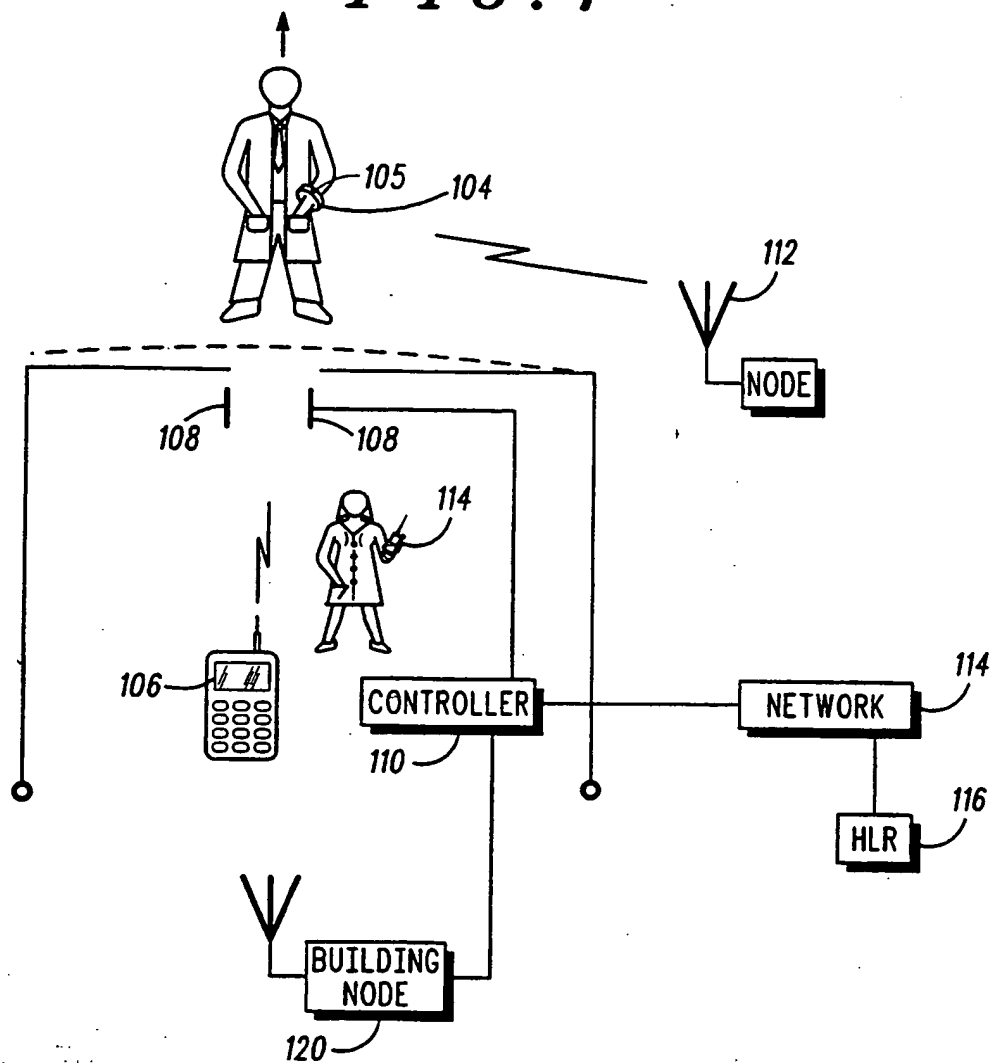
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FIG. 3



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FIG. 4



A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G01S 3/02

US CL : 342/457

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 342/457, 419

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US, A, 5,208,756 (SONG) 04 May 1993, see Abstract	1-38
X, E	US, A, 5,398,190 (WORTHAM) 14 March 1995, see Abstract.	1-38
X, E	US, A, 5,418,537 (BIRD) 23 May 1995, see Abstract.	1-38
X	US, A, 5,218,367 (SHEFFER ET AL) 08 June 1993, see entire document.	21-27, 37
X	US, A, 5,021,794 (LAWRENCE) 04 June 1991, see entire document.	1-38

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	X	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 31 MAY 1995	Date of mailing of the international search report 20 JUN 1995
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